

## Abstract 192

**TITLE:** CDC HIV Prevention Indicators: Trends in High Risk Populations in Texas, 1991

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**PURPOSE:** To collect data from currently available information sources to monitor the progress of HIV prevention efforts at the state level in four sub-populations (high risk heterosexuals, injection drug users, men who have sex with men, and child bearing women). The set of core indicators represents four domains: biological, behavioral, service, and socio-political.

**METHODS:** The HIV Prevention Indicators project (HPI) was designed to use existing state level data, primarily provided by the Texas Department of Health. The acquired data were used to develop a standard set of "core" indicators that shows a snap-shot of trends in Texas for the years 1991 through 1997.

**RESULTS:** The table presents prevention indicator data for one domain (rates per 100,000)

Domain	Indicator	Population	1991	1997	%change
Biological	HRH AIDS cases	HRH 25-34	2.5	5.0	100% (p<. 001)
Biological	HRH living with AIDS	HRH 25-34	5.3	24.7	366% (p<. 001)
Biological	MSM AIDS cases	MSM 25-34	743.4	420.2	-44% (p<. 001)
Biological	MSM living with AIDS	MSM 25-34	1,779.1	2,189.1	23% (p<. 001)
Biological	IDU AIDS cases	IDU 25-34	7.3	5.5	-25% (p=. 006)
Biological	IDU living with AIDS	IDU 25-34	15.1	27.7	83% (p<. 001)
Biological	Use of no Prenatal Care Services	Women 15-44	4.0	1.8	-55%
Biological	Use of Prenatal Care Services Unknown	Women 15-44	2.3	2.5	9%

(Note: HRH=High Risk Heterosexuals; MSM=Men Who Have Sex with Men; IDU=Injection Drug Users.)In the Socio-political domain: delivering, possessing or manufacturing drug paraphernalia (syringes) in the state of Texas is illegal. The state also has a sodomy statute and lacks domestic partner and anti-discrimination laws.

**CONCLUSIONS:** Falling AIDS and STD incidence and HIV prevalence in specific populations provide possible indications of prevention impact. Other indicators show need for improved data collection systems or supplemental indicators to further data interpretation.

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